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President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Japanese Editor

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 23 received Isato Tsuneatsu, executive managing editor of the Japanese Yomiuri Shimbun, and his party on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Kim U Jong were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and answered a number of questions put by them.

Yugoslav Amb.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Comrade Kim Song Ae received on April 22 Vardziski Tode, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country, and his wife.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, was present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

(KCNA)

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 23 receives Isato Tsuneatsu, executive managing editor of the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun, and his party. (KCNA Radiophoto)

On-the-Spot Guidance to North And South Pyongan Provinces

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the work in various domains of the national economy of North and South Pyongan Provinces between April 8 and 20.

The great leader personally visited the Pobu and Tohwa cooperative farms in Kaechon county, the Sohwa and Tongnam cooperative farms in Nyongbyon county, a construction site of Anju City and the Yongung Senior Middle School in Anju county and deeply acquainted himself with the work of implementing the decisions of the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party on preventing drought damages under the influence of the cold front, the city construction and school education. The great leader personally dispatched fact-finding groups to various collieries in the Kaechon and Anju districts, South Pyongan Province, the Sunchon Cement Factory, the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant and the Youth Chemical Complex and heard reports from them to have a full grasp and make analysis of the actual conditions in the domains of fuel, power, building-materials and chemical industries.

The respected and beloved leader took functionaries of Party and power bodies and functionaries in the domain of the rural economy in North and South Pyongan Provinces and all other provinces in the western coastal area to the Pobu Cooperative Farm, Kaechon county, and the Sohwa and Tongnam cooperative farms in Nyongbyon county, for whom he personally guided a model and demonstration lecture to teach them different irrigation methods for preventing drought damages—the method of digging a well by the side of every field and pumping underground water, the method of damming a brook and drawing up water with the help of hydraulic rams, the method of irrigating non-paddy fields by water sprayers and the method of digging water pockets and storing water there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called on the spot an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, a consultative meeting of functionaries of Party and power bodies and functionaries in the domain of rural economy in the western coastal area, a consultative meeting of functionaries in the domain of coal industry in South Pyongan Province and a consultative meeting of functionaries in the domains of power and the mical industries in South Pyongan Province and set forth tasks before the domains of rural economy, fuel, power, building materials and chemical industries and indicated concrete ways for carrying out them.

SPA Adopts New Budget, Land Law

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang from Apr. 26 to 29, honoured with the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The session is attended by the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Functionaries of the Party and power bodies and economic organs, cadres of the People's Army, personages of the working people's organizations and men of science, education, culture, public health, art and the press and labour innovators are present at the session as observers.

The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan now staying in the homeland are also present at the session as observers.

Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang were invited to the session.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Jong Ok, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Li Yong Mu, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Kim Hwan, Ho Dam, Kye Ung Tae, Kong Jin Tae, Yun Gi Bok and Chong Dong Chol; and members of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and members of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The platform was also taken by Comrade Li Jin Gyu, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who is staying in the homeland.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, made an opening address.

The session adopted the following agenda items:

1. On the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976, and on the state budget for 1977, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. On the adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

1st-Day Sitting

The session entered into the discussion of the first agenda item.

At the session Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance of the Administration Council, made a report on the first agenda item "On the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976, and on the state budget for 1977, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea". (See page 2)

Then, Deputy Li Gil Song, member of the Budget Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report on the results of the deliberation at the SPA Budget Committee of the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976 and the draft state budget for 1977 and proposed to the Supreme People's Assembly to endorse them in their original form.

Speaking with regard to the first agenda item, Deputy Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, said that our budget is an independent one based on the independent socialist national economy, the scale of which grows fast year after year and which financially backs up the victorious advance of the revolution and construction.

The floor was also taken by Deputy Li Bong Gil, First Vice-Chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee; Deputy Kim Gyong Suk, head of a workshop of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory; Deputy Chu Song Il, head of a workshop of the Ryongsong Machine Plant; and Deputy Ho Bok Dok, Chairman of the Raknang District, Pyongyang, Cooperative Farm Management Committee.

In particular, the outstanding policy of the local budgetary system advanced by the great leader with his originality was correctly implemented, with the result that every city and county of our country contributed a lot of funds to the central budget while meeting its expenditure with its own income, said the speakers. This success, they stressed, clearly showed that the local budgetary system introduced in our country is the most superior method of managing the local economy.

As reviewed at the session, a large amount of funds in the state budget of the Supreme People's Assembly for this year actively served to achieve the historic victory of completely carrying out the Six-Year Plan as a whole, a grandiose programme for socialist construction, set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party, cement the material, technical and financial basis for bringing production and construction to constant upsurge, carry out the building of socialist culture in an overall way and raise the material and cultural standards of the people.

2nd-Day Sitting

The second-day sitting of the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was held on Apr. 27.

The session continued discussion on the first agenda item.

At the session the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in executing the state budget for this year.

At the session the floor was taken by Deputy Li Jin Gyu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun); Comrade Kim Tae Gyu, Director of the Hukryong Coal Mine; Deputy Li Bong Se, Chairman of the Management Board of the Pukji Cooperative Farm in Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province; and Deputy O Rye Son, Chairman of the Kangso county, South Pyongan Province, Administrative Committee.

The session noted that all the industrial establishments should strengthen the struggle for economizing raw materials and labour force to the maximum and decrease production cost more than 2 per cent as compared with that envisaged in the plan.

In the speeches the need was stressed to vigorously carry out uninterruptedly the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, for overfulfilling the national economic plan for this year and successfully executing the state budget.

In the previous afternoon the session, divided into different regional groups, discussed the problem of successfully implementing the local budget.

3rd-Day Sitting

The third-day sitting of the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was held on Apr. 28.

The session continued the discussion on the first agenda item.

At the session the floor was taken by Deputy Choe Hyon Gi, First Vice-Director of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, Deputy Li Bong Gyu, locomotive driver of the Kowon Locomotive Corps, Deputy Li Sil Ok, Rector of Sinuiju Teachers' College, Deputy Chong Ryong Taek, Chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Rural Economy Committee, Deputy Kwon Jom Du of the Wonsan Fishery Station and Deputy Li Yong Sun, head of a workshop of the Kaesong Textile Mill.

In their speeches the deputies said that this year's draft state budget submitted to the current session for deliberation was compiled in such a way as to successfully carry out the huge tasks of the year of readjustment set forth by the great leader and further strengthen our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily and proposed to adopt it in its original form.

The session adopted the decision of the Supreme People's Assembly on the first agenda item, "On the endorsement of the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," and the law of the Supreme People's Assembly on the first agenda item "On the state budget for 1977 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The afternoon sitting entered into a discussion on the second agenda item.

Deputy Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Central People's Committee, made a report on the second agenda item "On the adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and read out the draft Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4th-Day Sitting

The fourth-day sitting of the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly continued the discussion on the second agenda item.

At the session Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guiding principle in land construction and land conservation and administration.

The floor was taken by Deputy Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Deputy Kim Rak Hui, Chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Rural Economy Committee; Deputy So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee; Deputy Kim Taek Ryong, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee; and Deputy Han Bong Nyo, Chairman of the Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, Cooperative Farm Management Committee.

The deputies stressed that the deliberation and promulgation of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea personally elaborated by the great leader at the session of the Supreme People's Assembly are a historic event in consolidating and developing the shining victory and success gained in land construction and bringing about a new epochal change in land construction, land conservation and administration to convert our land into a beautiful, cultured and rich paradise good for the people to live in.

The session pointed out that if the existing land is ameliorated and non-paddy field irrigation and building of terraced fields are completed, we will surely be able to attain the target of 10 million tons of grain and make our people better off.

The session laid stress on turning our country into a beautiful land good to live in by carrying out river construction projects well in accordance with the general program of land construction.

The deputies who took the floor at the session stressed that the teachings of the great leader at the current session and the Land Law elaborated by him constitute a historic document which serves as a model of socialist land law giving a perfect, comprehensive answer to the question how to solve the land problem and the problem of land construction after the establishment of the socialist system.

They stressed that they would carry on land construction energetically to more brilliantly realize the far-reaching plan of the great leader to turn our country into a better socialist paradise and provide the people with a more independent and creative life.

The session adopted with the approval of the entire deputies present at the session the law of the Supreme People's Assembly on the second agenda item, "On the adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a closing address.

The Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly closed on April 29 after successfully discussing the agenda items.

Foreign Ministry Flays "Continental Shelf Pact"

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Apr. 28, which stressed that "the Japanese government must stop at once the deliberation for ratification of the illegal 'Japan-south Korea agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf' which is unjustifiably opposed by the peoples of Korea and Japan and world public opinion."

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will never recognize the 'Japan-south Korea agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf' even if the Japanese government ram it through the Diet in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique," the statement said emphatically.

The statement was issued in denunciation of the Japanese government for forcibly pushing the so-called "Japan-south Korea agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" through the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House on Apr. 27 and viciously machinating to get the ratification of the "agreement" at the Diet now in session at any cost.

Noting that the Japanese government authorities are going to submit the "Japan-south Korea agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" again to the Diet at its current session to get its ratification, the statement said: This is an open challenge to the entire Korean people.

The continental shelf of our country is the precious wealth of our nation, which no one can prejudice or dispose of, going against the interest and will of the Korean people.

The statement disclosed the aim pursued by the Japanese government in trying to have the "agreement" ratified. The statement pointed out:

It proceeds from the intention of the Japanese authorities to underpin by all means the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who, standing isolated at home and abroad, are undergoing a serious political and economic crisis.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying, through the present south Korean puppets and faithful stooges, to openly pillage even the seabed resources of our country, tighten the political, economic and military tieup with the south Korean puppets and realize their attempt to keep Korea divided indefinitely.

In an attempt to extricate themselves from the catastrophic crisis by selling off even the continental shelf to their Japanese master, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have asked the Japanese government to have the "agreement" ratified" at an early date.

These moves for the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" share with added clarity how tightly the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique are tied up to each other in aggression and treachery.

The statement said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people scathingly condemn the thrice-cursed treachery of the south Korean puppet clique and resolutely denounce the Japanese reactionaries for the criminal aggressive machinations to plunder the seabed resources of our country and perpetuate the split of Korea.

The statement warned:

If the Japanese government persists in its reckless act to have the "agreement" ratified, it will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

REUNIFICATION POLICY (5)

I. 3 Principles and 5-Point Programme

(Continued from the previous issue)

The DPRK has committed itself to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea since her artificial division by the outside forces. Such commitment is well reflected in the three principles and the five-point programme of national reunification, which were both personally set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

Recently, international campaigns to support Korea's independent, peaceful reunification have been growing as never before. Faced with strong world public opinion, even U.S. President Carter pledged to phase out the U.S. troops from south Korea.

At this juncture, it is of great significance to restate the principled stand maintained by the DPRK regarding Korea's reunification, on the basis of the three principles and the five-point programme.

1. Basic Policy and 3 Principles

The north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification, was made public on Jul. 4, 1972, reflecting the ardent aspirations of the entire Korean people after their homeland's reunification. The historical document was meant to resolve the long-standing fratricidal confrontation and antagonisms, and pave the way for national reunification.

The three principles are based precisely on the basic policy of national reunification so far pursued by the DPRK.

Referring to the basic policy in his interview with New York Times' reporters on a visit to the DPRK, May 26, 1972, President Kim Il Sung said as follow: **"We always maintain that our fatherland should be reunified independently and peacefully without any interference of outside forces. And we hold that national unity should be achieved under conditions of mutual trust and respect despite the difference of systems between the north and the south."**

As stated above, the basic policy of national reunification is: self-determination, democracy, peace and national unity.

Based on this basic policy, the three principles of national reunification comprise independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Under the present condition in which north and south Korea differ from each other in ideology, political and social system, these principles constitute not only a fundamental guarantee for a joint solution of the reunification question, but a national joint action programme.

Hereinafter, the basic policy and the three principles will be explained below one by one.

-INDEPENDENCE-

Independence is the very fundamental principle to be followed in the process of national reunification and regulates othertwo principles. In other words, this means that the Korean people should realize the reunification of their country on the basis of their self-determination without permitting the interference of any outside forces, for the sake of their own interests.

Korea's reunification is after all an internal affair of the Korean nation. Consequently, the question should be left to the self-determination of the Koreans. No outside forces are qualified to meddle in the reunification question.

What is more, Korea's reunification is the question of defending the independence of the Korean nation and restoring national sovereignty throughout the country, that is, to terminate the artificial national and territorial division and regain national entity. In this connection, only the Koreans are the very party really concerned with national reunification, because they are the masters of Korea and, consequently, have vital interests in it.

For the purpose of carrying through the principle of independence, priority should be given the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea, to realize foreign forces' complete disengagement from the reunification question. The foreign forces' interference will result in fixing the division of the country and national enslavement.

American military presence in south Korea presents a main obstacle to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. First of all, an end should be put to the U.S. troops' stay in the name of the "UNC" in the southern part of the Korean territory. Further, Japan's interference should be barred, and the traitorous Seoul "regime" removed.

-DEMOCRACY-

The democratic principle means reunifying the country in accordance with their will and demand, by mobilizing the entire Korean people in north and south Korea.

In the final analysis, it is for establishing a democratic unified government through a general election involving the north and the south, on the basis of national consensus. It can be only decided by democratic elections reflecting national consensus what kind of government and social system should be created after the reunification.

For this purpose, among other things, democracy must be restored in south Korea. So long as south Korea is under a repressive one-man dictatorship, it is unthinkable to enforce a general election throughout the country.

Only in a democratic and free atmosphere, can a general election be held. Therefore, freedoms of political activities, speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration should be universally ensured across the country. All the political prisoners in south Korea should be set free.

Thus, the way can be paved for national reunification through democratic processes.

(To be continued)

Grand Ceremony Held to Present Loyal Letters to President KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand ceremony for presenting the letters of loyalty in the name of the entire people to the respected and beloved leader and the mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea" were held at the Moranbong Stadium on the afternoon of April 25 when the entire people significantly commemorated the 45th anniversary of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Juche-type revolutionary armed force of our people, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the stadium and received the letters of loyalty respectfully addressed in the name of the entire people, which were carrying their boundless reverence and fiery determination, and saw the mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea" performed by school youth and children in Pyongyang.

Working people and school youth and children in the city swarmed into the stadium, carrying bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands.

Put in place of honour in the stadium was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Floating high above in the clear and blue sky were big balloons bearing the streamers reading "The Highest Glory to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" and "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health!" and flags of the Republic.

At 4 p.m. the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

The stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth in the stadium, rocking the sky and the earth, hundreds of gun-salute were fired and colourful balloons soared high, beautifully decorating the blue sky.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Yang Hyong Sop, O Baek Ryong, Li Gun Mo, Li Yong Mu, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Ho Dam, Kye Ung Tae, Kong Jin Tae and Chong Dong Chol, and personages connected Kim Yu Sun, Kang Hyon Su and Kang Hui Won.

Also on the platform were Li Jin Gyu, Vice-Chairman of the Central standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, Li Jong Do, head of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, and Li Bok Nam, Department Director of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee, who is heading the Chongryun Kumgang-san Opera Troupe, all of which have come to the homeland to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and Song Gwan Su, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, who is heading the group of relay racers for conveying the letters of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Juvenile corps members rushed forward and respectfully tied a red kerchief around the neck of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and presented him with fragrant flowers.

The reviewing stand was taken by department directors of the Party Central Committee, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of the political parties and public organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press, parthcipants in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly who came to attend the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

It was also taken by the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the Chongryun Kumgang-san Opera Troupe, the Korean Soccer Team in Japan and the delegation of functionaries of the Korean Trading Corporations in Japan.

The members of the group of relay racers for conveying the letters of loyalty of the compatriots in Japan, who came from all prefectures of Japan to Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, carrying the boundless reverence and ardent loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan for the great leader, lined up in the stadium, respectfully holding a flag bearing a portrait of the respected and beloved leader in their van.

Also lining up there were the delegations of relay racers for conveying the letters which arrived in Pyongyang from all parts of our country.

A ceremony for presenting the letters of loyalty in the name of the entire people to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the great leader was held at the stadium.

Receiving the letters, the great leader firmly shook one by one the hands of the members of the group of relay racers for conveying the letters of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan and the delegations of relay racers for conveying the letters.

The ceremony was followed by the mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea."

The mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea" is based on "The Song of Korea," which sowed the flaming seeds of revolution in the hearts of the members of the Saenal Juvenile Union and people and was proudly sung by them during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It is an impressive representation on a grand sports art canvas of the imperishable revolutionary exploits of the great leader who founded the immortal Juche idea and, loudly heralding liberation with its radiant rays, achieved the restoration of the fatherland, has established a genuine people's power faithfully serving the popular masses, the best socialist system and the socialist power with a solid independent national economy and invincible self-defensive defence capacity in this land and opened a new era of Juche glorifying the value and dignity of humanity.

When the mass gymnastic display was over, a gun salute boomed again, balloons soared high into the blue sky beautifully dispersing it, and stormy cheers broke out, rocking the stadium.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a benign smile on his face raised high his hand in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic cheers of the performers and spectators.

On April 25, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with leading functionaries and teachers who created the mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea" and representatives of school youth and children who performed the mass gymnastic display.

The respected and beloved leader also had a photograph taken with the members of mass gymnastic display delegations who returned home from various Asian and African countries.

45th Anniv. of KPRA

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand central report meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on April 24 to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, against the background of a big red flag.

The spacious meeting hall was packed with revolutionary fighters who had participated in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader, functionaries of the Party and power bodies and working people's organizations, men of science, education, culture, art and the press, officers and men of the Korean People's Army, public securitymen, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, the Chongryun Kumgang-san Opera Troupe, the group of relay racers for conveying letters of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, the Korean Soccer Team in Japan and the delegation of functionaries of the Korean Trading Corporations in Japan.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, O Baek Ryong, Li Yong Mu, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Chong Dong Chol and Hwang Jang Yop; and responsible functionaries of the Party and power bodies and the working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Invited to the platform were Li Jin Gyu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, and Li Bok Nam, department director of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee, who is heading the Chongryun Kumgang-san Opera Troupe, which have come to the homeland to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and Song Gwan Su, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, who is heading the group of relay racers for conveying letters of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu made a report at the meeting.

The great revolutionary leader General Kim Il Sung announces the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, later renamed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

At 7th Session of 5th SPA

Report of Finance Minister on State Budgets for 1976, 1977 (Gist)

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—At the first-day sitting of the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly which opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on April 26, Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance of the Administration Council, made a report on the first item "On the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976, and on the state budget for 1977, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Pointing first to the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976, the reporter said that despite the tense and complicated situation last year, our people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further built up the nation's defence capabilities and vigorously pushed ahead with the socialist economic construction, thereby fulfilling the Six-Year Plan as a whole, overfulfilling last year's national economic plan and successfully carrying out the state budget.

According to the report, the state budgetary income last year was 12,625.83 million won. This was 0.9 per cent greater than estimated, and an 8.9 per cent increase over the figure of 1975.

The state budgetary outlays registered 12,325.5 million won, 98.5 per cent of the estimated figure, and an 8.4 per cent increase over the figure of 1975.

Thus, the state budget last year adequately provided the tremendous amount of money needed to speed up the socialist economic construction and the full, continually expand social and cultural undertakings, raise the people's living standards and strengthen the nation's defence capabilities to cope with the vicious aggressive manoeuvres of the enemies. Besides, a balance of 300.33 million won was registered on the credit side.

Much of last year's state budget was directed to the development of the national economy, of which the funds appropriated for capital construction were 1.2 times as much as in 1975.

As a result, 4,586 construction objects in the industrial field alone were completed last year, the construction of large metallurgical bases, building-materials bases and other difficult projects were successfully finished and gigantic structures, which will be handed down to the generations to come, were erected.

Last year our Party and the Government of our Republic increased the investments in the metal industry 1.2 times as against the previous year, and strove to expand and consolidate the metallurgical bases. The builders of metallurgical bases and steel makers completed the construction of the branch rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, successfully carried out the expansion projects of the Kangson Steel Complex and other major metallurgical works to create the production capacity of four million tons of steel.

The state outlayed for the building-materials industry three times as much funds as in the previous year to put into operation the modernly-equipped Sunchon Cement Plant with three-million-ton capacity. The annual cement production capacity of the country was brought to over eight million tons.

In order to satisfy the needs for electric power, the state appropriated for the power industry 1.3 times as much funds as in the previous year, successfully carried out the construction projects of hydraulic and thermal power stations and readjusted and reinforced the existing thermal power stations. This further expanded and strengthened the country's power bases.

Last year the state invested large amount of funds in the mining industry, carried out on a large-scale the expansion project of the Musan Mine and built the Komdok Mine into a giant nonferrous ore base. As a result, a solid foundation for markedly increasing coal and ore production has been laid.

Last year the urea fertilizer factory of the Youth Chemical Combine, a large chemical industry centre in the western area, was built, many other chemical factories, machine plants and light industrial factories were newly established or expanded and the technical equipment of our industry was strengthened still more.

Today our industry has become a solid, independent and modern industry which is fast able to produce and supply everything needed for the economic construction and defence upbuilding and the people's life, relying on its own production foundation and raw-material resources.

Last year the Party and the Government pushed ahead energetically with the transport revolution, successfully carried out the project of the electrification of the Chongjin-Musan Line, stepped up the construction of new railways and the electrification of railways and further expanded and developed the motor and ship transports.

One of the greatest successes scored in the building of socialist economy last year was the richest harvest in agricultural production.

The Party and the Government earmarked 1.2 times greater than those in 1975, for agriculture and further intensified the work of aiding the countryside. The state supplied the countryside with eight kinds of up-to-date farm machines and with chemical fertilizers and weed killers—1.3 times and 1.2 times respectively compared with 1975.

As a result, our country reaped a bumper crop every year and wrought a miracle in grain production last year by capturing with flying colors the grain height of over eight million tons, a record harvest in the history of Korea, though many countries were suffering from the serious water famine and food crisis under the influence of the cold front now sweeping the world over.

In order to implement the five-point policy of nature remaking advanced by the respected and beloved leader, the Party and the Government appropriated a large amount of additional funds for agriculture last year, pressed forward energetically with this work through an all-people movement and attained the proud result of completing the projects to water as many as 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields in one winter season.

Last year our Party and the Government of the Republic took a proper measure against the reckless provocative manoeuvres of the enemy and allotted 16.7 per cent of the state budgetary expenditure for national defence to strengthen the military power of the country.

Today, our defence power has been firmly built up and become able to reliably defend the security of our socialist country and people from any invasion of the enemy.

While pushing ahead with socialist economic construction and increasing defence capability, our country invested a huge amount of state funds every year in cultural construction and in the betterment of the people's livelihood.

Last year the spendings on social and cultural measures in the state budget were 11.8 per cent over the previous year. Besides, a large amount of state funds went to the promotion of the people's well-being.

In particular, the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children which embodies the fatherly leader's great love and concern for our children was enacted last year, with the result that the most superior system for the nurturing and upbringing of children introduced in our country was consolidated by law. Last year the outlay of funds for creches and kindergartens augmented 9 per cent over 1975.

In the execution of last year's state budget the funds for the work of localities was further strengthened. The local budgetary revenue increased to 109.7 per cent and the local budgetary expenditure to 110.1 per cent respectively as compared with the previous year.

Not only provinces maintained the balance between budgetary revenue and expenditure but also every city and county of our country met its expenditure with its own revenue and contributed a colossal sum of money to the state.

The reporter said that all the results achieved in the revolution and construction last year were attributable to the wise leadership and bold measure Comrade Kim Il Sung and they were the priceless fruits of the heroic struggle and creative labour of our working people who were fruitful to the respected and beloved leader.

Referring next to the state budget for 1977, the reporter said that this year production and economy city would be stepped up at a high rate in our socialist economic construction while relieving the strain on some domains of the national economy and ensuring a correct balance between all its domains to meet the demand of the year of readjustment.

The reporter went on:

To satisfy such requirements of the socialist economic construction, the revenue and expenditure of the state budget for this year are set at 13,762,150,000 won respectively.

This is an increment of 9 per cent in the revenue and 11.6 per cent in the expenditure as compared with last year.

The state budget for this year is compiled in such a way as to provide a sure, financial guarantee for the fulfilment of the enormous tasks set forth by the great leader for the year of readjustment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"This year we should make thoroughgoing preparations to attain the high peaks of a new long-term plan in all domains of the national economy while launching great stipends to ease the strain on transportation and to keep the mining industries well ahead of the processing industries. This is the principal task we should carry out in the year of readjustment."

In order to successfully carry out the militant tasks set forth by the great leader, the Party and the Government are going to increase expenditure on the national economy 13.4 per cent as against last year.

According to the report, the Government of the Republic will increase the investments in traffic and transport 1.2 times over last year, direct great efforts to expanding and reinforcing railways and all other branches of transportation and promote railway electrification uninterruptedly to introduce electric traction in the Kilju-Hyesan and Tanchon-Komdok sections extending more than 204 kilometres. And it will further develop the relay transport by automobiles and ships and the three-way transport by cableways, belt-conveyers and pipelines.

In order to shore up the mining industries 1.2 times more state budgetary funds will go to this branch this year than last year, with which we will further strengthen the work of geological survey, speed up the expansion projects of such large and promising mines as the Musan, Tokhyon, Unryul and Toksong mines and coal mines and develop new ore and coal mines and especially new nonferrous ore mines in a big way.

And, we will further reinforce the existing smelteries, put the Tanchon Smeltery into operation by hastening its construction and energetically step up the projects for modernizing the production of magnesia clinker.

The reporter continued:

This year the state will invest a huge amount of funds in the electric industry to facilitate the construction of the Wiwon, No. 2 Huichon, Taedong-gang and No. 3 Sodusu Power Stations and the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Station and build more generators in the Unggi Thermal Power Station to increase its generating capacity.

With a view to laying firm foundations for the capture of the high peaks of a new prospective plan the Party and the Government will appropriate a colossal amount of state funds for the development of the metal, chemical, building-materials and machine-building industries and the further strengthening of our heavy industry base as a whole.

In the sphere of the heavy industry this year we will readjust the large-scale heavy industry factories including metallurgical and chemical factories built recently to normalize their production and, at the same time, will continue to push ahead vigorously with and complete the construction of many new factories, such as the oil refinery, heavy machinery factory, hydraulic monitor factory, storage battery factory, micro-motor factory and kraft paper mill.

With the further expansion and reinforcement of the heavy industry base, the production of steel, cement, chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibre and other heavy industry goods will increase much more than last year.

In particular, this year our machine-building industry will mass-produce large-size machines, aggregate plants, highly-efficient machines and equipment of good quality, automation elements, metres and apparatuses. This will greatly help hasten the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to raise the standard of the overall technical equipment of the national economy one grade higher and free the working people from arduous labour.

The Government of our Republic will invest a huge amount of funds, 1.1 times as much as last year's, in the light industry for its further development, and put the large cornstarch factories and food-processing factories in better shape and build hosts of new modern light industry factories, such as a wrist watch factory, synthetic abluent soap factory, plastic wallpaper mill, vinyl plastic shoe factory, flour-processing plants and glass bottle factories.

This year the state envisages a 1.3-fold increase over last year's investment in the fishing industry to further strengthen its material and technical foundations.

Thus, our Juche-based industry will fully display its might as a powerful modern industry which scaled the high peaks of the Six-Year Plan. Especially, our processing industry which has been expanded and reinforced beyond compare in the recent years will greatly pay off.

This year the state will invest 1.2 times as much money as last year in agriculture to make another great stride in grain production and rapidly develop vegetable growing, stock breeding, fruit-growing, sericulture and all other branches of the rural economy, and will give more powerful material, technical and labour assistance to the countryside, the reporter noted, and pointed out:

Thanks to the huge amount of state investment and the powerful support of the Juche-based industry, this year the material and technical foundations of the rural economy will be consolidated still more. This will help make another big stride in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and relieving the peasants of arduous labour.

This year the state will wage a more vigorous struggle for the implementation of the five-point policy of nature remaking, finish, by the end of the year, the construction projects for dry field irrigation covering a total of 200,000 to 250,000 hectares and build terraced fields in a big way.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic will allot 15.4 per cent of the state budget outlays for national defence this year to strictly implement our Party's military line of self-defence and get the People's Army more fully ready for action and further strengthen its combat power.

This year, too, the state will earmark a large amount of funds for the cultural revolution and the promotion of the people's well-being.

It is envisaged that in the state budget the expenses for social and cultural services will grow 9.2 per cent this year over last year.

The state will continue to channel much energy into the educational field, for further develop science, literature and arts and all other domains of socialist cultural construction the state will appropriate a proper sum of funds needed for this.

The Party and the Government will this year, too, send a large sum of educational aid funds and stipends for the democratic national education of the children of Korean nationals in Japan.

In order to financially back up the popular policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic, which are steadily improving public health services, an enormous amount of funds, 10.1 per cent more than last year's, will be appropriated from the state budget for the expansion of the therapeutic and prophylactic establishments and the increased production of medical equipment and medicaments.

This year, too, the state will invest a large sum of funds in solving the food, clothing and housing problems of the people more satisfactorily and providing them with better living conditions. Accordingly, our people will receive greater additional benefits from the state and their living standards will rise higher.

This year's state budget is a revolutionary and positive budget which provides a firm financial guarantee for consolidating the successes already achieved in the socialist economic construction, making full preparations for the capture of the higher peaks and advancing our revolution and construction energetically; it is a genuinely popular budget which fully ensures the systematic improvement of the people's living by fully realizing the infinite love and care of the fatherly leader for our people, the reporter stressed.

The reporter dwelt on the tasks for the successful execution of the 1917 state budget.

107th Anniv. of Lenin's Birth

An editorial article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) April 22 entitled "Lenin's Cause Will Be Immortal" says:

Today is the 107th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the working class and all other toiling people of the world.

The great Lenin devoted all his life to the sacred revolutionary cause for the freedom and liberation of the world working class and the oppressed nations in all lands and performed undying exploits in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Lenin firmly defended the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism by his uncompromising struggle against opportunist trends of all hues and creatively developed and further enriched Marxism to suit the new historical conditions of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution."

Lenin was an outstanding thinker and theoretician who resolutely defended Marxism and brilliantly carried forward and developed it and a great revolutionary leader.

Leninism is creative Marxism in the period of imperialism and the proletarian revolution.

Lenin founded the revolutionary Bolshevik Party amidst a stubborn struggle against all hues of opportunists, firmly rallied the masses around it and victoriously led the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, thus hewing the path of the first victorious socialist revolution in the world.

After the October Socialist Revolution Lenin triumphantly led the struggle of the Soviet people for founding a Soviet State and consolidating it and building socialism.

Holding aloft the banner of Lenin, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party defended the revolutionary gains from the counter-revolutionary actions of the foreign armed interventionists and the domestic reactionaries who were in league with the former and energetically pushed ahead with Lenin's programme for the socialist construction overcoming all difficulties and trials in the encirclement of capitalism.

During World War II the Soviet people fully displayed Soviet patriotism and mass heroism in the war against fascism and thus safeguarded their socialist motherland from the aggressors and helped peoples of many Asian and European countries in their liberation struggles.

The Soviet people have converted their country, once backward, into a developed socialist power and are endeavouring successfully fulfil the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy upholding the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They are now waging a vigorous drive to celebrate this year the 60th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution with a high degree of political enthusiasm and big labour success.

Our Party and people are rejoiced at all the achievements made by the Soviet people under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. and wish them greater success in the future.

We will as ever struggle staunchly against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy and national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the world working class, in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples have a long tradition and they will further strengthen and develop in the interests of the two peoples in the future.

(KCNA)

What Is "Continental Shelf Accord"?

The Japanese authorities got the Diet Committee to pass on April 27 with the absence of four opposition parties, including the Japan Socialist Party, the "south Korea-Japan joint continental shelf development agreement," signed in January 1974 between south Korea and Japan.

However, how to handle the "south Korea-Japan continental shelf pact" bill will be discussed by the steering committee on May 6 and the bill will be presented to a Lower House plenary session on May 10 for a vote in defiance of strong protest against the ruling party set on railroading the bill to ratify the pact.

The pact failed to be ratified in 1974 and 1976 because of strong reaction to it from the public.

The Japanese authorities should naturally have discussed the joint development issue with China and the DPRK before it concluded the agreement with south Korea.

Aim of Pact

The accord consists of two agreements—one of the joint development of the southern part of the continental shelf adjacent to Japan and south Korea and the other on the demarcation of a northern boundary of the continental shelf adjacent to south Korea and Japan.

Outwardly the joint development agreement of pact is designed to develop oil and natural gas resources by south Korea and Japan. The 31-article agreement designates as the joint development sea area covering 82,000 square kilometers and stipulate matters concerning the exploration and exploitation of natural resources there.

Why did the Japanese authorities make desperate efforts to railroad the pact through the Diet?

Significantly, the United States wanted Japan to give active support to the Pak Jung Hi junta rejected by the south Korean people in order to rer" "e its ambition to dominate Asia.

The Japanese monopolies, strengthened in the course of the Korean War, found it necessary to explore and exploit off-shore natural resources in order to find their way out of the oil crisis and inflation hitting all capitalist countries.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is confronted by a great political crisis, as the anti-Pak "government" struggle, caused by its harsh suppression of south Korean people, is rapidly increasing, calling for national reunification and restoration of democracy. Pak Jung Hi wants to receive much more economic aid from the U.S. and Japan under the pretext of the "joint development of the continental shelf," in order to prolong his remaining days in power.

A negotiation was conducted in Seoul in May 1972 between Yatsugi Kazuo and Pak Jung Hi on the joint development of the continental shelf, to conclude a secret agreement. It was then that the "south Korea-Japan cooperation committee" was held. In September 1972, the "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" reached a "government-level agreement" on the joint development of the shelf.

The Pak Jung Hi junta held secret talks with the then Foreign Minister Ohira and the then International Trade and Industry Minister Nakasone when the two visited Seoul to attend the ministerial conference. A promise of a 305 million dollar loan was given to the Pak "regime" in exchange for accepting the aggressive Japanese demand for the development of part of the continental shelf.

The "first south Korea-Japan business conference" was held on October 5-6, 1972, in Seoul, the second meeting on November 28-29 in Tokyo and the third on December 20-21. At these meetings the Japanese side strongly demanded development concessions for the 4th, 5th and 6th mining lots as well as those for the 7th mining lot. The "south Korea-Japan joint development steering meeting," tentatively so named, was decided to be established as a result of the three meetings.

Business conferences were held on four occasions in 1973—on Feb. 1-2, Mar. 5-7, and on Apr. 23-27. The "south Korea-Japan joint continental shelf development pact" was signed on January 30, 1974.

Ratification of the continental shelf accord would enable Japanese business to secure development concessions over a large part of the continental shelf. They should be qualified to exploit freely for 50 years off-shore resources in the areas as large as one third of the continental shelf of Korea.

Seoul-Tokyo Ties

What makes the Japanese authorities so keen on railroading the "continental shelf pact" through the Diet?

This is related to the dirty fusion between south Korea and Japan and to the Fukuda Cabinet's policy towards south Korea.

South Korea is on the verge of total collapse with 10 billion dollar foreign debts as a result of Pak Jung Hi's erroneous economic policy.

The Seoul "regime" is leaving no stones unturned to receive more loans from Japan which exercises a great economic influence on south Korea.

This is why the Japanese government is set on passing the "continental shelf pact" bill through the Diet in order to extend much more economic aid to the crumbline Pak Jung Hi junta.

The Fukuda government wants to revise for the worse the "petroleum development corporation law" so that the "petroleum development corporation" can freely finance petroleum development projects by foreign governments.

The Pak Jung Hi junta will be in a position to receive loans from the "Japan Petroleum Development Corporation" for 30 years, if the "south Korea-Japan continental shelf development pact" is ratified by the Diet to permit the joint development of the south Korean continental shelf.

The "joint continental shelf development pact" is also designed to strengthen military ties between south Korea and Japan.

Pak Jung Hi said that after the 1970's the development of the continental shelf will provide a basis for the national defense system and will become essential for an intensified "anti-communist" system and military strategy. The "Japan Self-Defense Forces" attaches importance to the military significance of the development of off-shore resources in the Korean continental shelf. They are greatly interested in the joint development of the Korean continental shelf.

In this way, Seoul and Tokyo are getting more undisguised in intensifying their fusion.

Rodong Sinmun: Will Not Recognize "Continental Shelf Pact"

PYONGYANG, Apr. 25 (KCNA)—The Korean people will never recognize the "right to the development of the continental shelf" the Japanese reactionaries are trying to seize through "bargaining" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a group of traitors who can represent none of our people, and will not tolerate their acts of aggression and plunder in our country, declares Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today in an editorial article.

Flaying the ever more unscrupulous treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the undisguised aggressive moves of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles against our country in the move to carry into effect the "agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf," the article says:

The entire Korean people pungently denounce the south Korean puppet clique's unpardonable treachery in selling off the precious wealth and interests of the country, currying favour with the foreign aggressors, and sternly condemn the Japanese reactionaries' shameless aggressive act for plundering our country of its continental shelf and seabed resources.

The question of the continental shelf in the southwest sea of our country which the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets are going to bring to final settlement is a question concerning the national sovereignty and national resources of the entire Korean people.

No one is allowed to encroach upon it and it must not be settled in contravention of the interests and will of our people.

As for the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, it is a tiny handful of traitors who can represent none of the Korean people, and hardly, the question of the continental shelf can not be an object of bargaining with those wretches.

Recalling that the south Korean puppet clique, crawling on all fours, are entreating the Japanese ruling circles to ram the "agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" through the current Diet session of Japan and the Japanese reactionaries are desperately attempting to lay this question again before the Diet and have it carried at any cost, the article says:

This is nothing but a treacherous and aggressive move of the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries to tighten their criminal tie-up and thereby strengthen the system of colonial enslavement in south Korea and hamper the reunification and independence of our country.

The "south Korea-Japan agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" is, by nature, a document of treachery and aggression intended to place the seabed resources of our country at the disposal of the covetous Japanese monopoly capital, broaden the road of the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion of south Korea and thus obstruct the reunification of our country and its struggle.

The article further says:

Why is the south Korean puppet clique so meanly begging of the Japanese reactionaries to get the criminal "document on the joint development of the continental shelf" ratified early at the Japanese Diet, clinging to their mortality?

Traitor Pak Jung Hi himself blared that the question of the right to the development of the seabed resources is a mainstay of the national security system" and a "keystone of the enforcement of the anti-communist system" and "military strategy." All clear from this that south Korean puppets intend to give the Japanese reactionaries a pretext for the "protection of their interests" in case of emergency and thus further tighten political and military compact with them by bringing in Japanese oil monopolies under the cloak of joint development."

The Japanese authorities must give up at once the scheme of the deliberation and ratification of the illegal "agreement on its spot, since they "signed" with the south Korean puppets opposed and rejected by the entire Korean people.

If the south Korean puppets persist in their attempts to get something by selling off the precious wealth and interests of the country, clinging to the shelves of outside forces, they will invite a stronger resistance of the people and commit indelible crimes against the generations to come.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors must clearly know that if they continue along the road of treachery, relying upon outside forces, they will face a stern judgement of history and the people, the article warns in conclusion.

Chongryun Statement

Pak Jae Ro, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), called a press conference at the Korean Hall in Tokyo on April 23 and issued a statement of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, in connection with the scheme of the Japanese Government to force the ratification of the criminal "south Korea-Japan agreement on the continental shelf" upon the Diet.

The statement said:

The scheme of the Japanese authorities to force the ratification of the "south Korea-Japan agreement on the continental shelf" cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to increase political and economic support to the Pak "regime" and renovate south Korea-Japan adhesion.

And this is designed to tighten the military tieup between south Korea and Japan under the pretext of "joint development of the continental shelf" and pose a grave threat to peace in Asia.

The attempt of the Japanese authorities to force the ratification of the "agreement" which they "signed" with the Pak "regime" representing none of the Korean people, runs counter to the will of the Korean and Japanese people and will do a serious harm to the future relations between Korea and Japan.

We have invariably opposed the "south Korea-Japan agreement on the continental shelf," calling for its nullification.

The Japanese Government must renounce the "agreement" it has signed to freeze the division of Korea and all the policies encouraging the Pak "regime".

THE WASHINGTON POST: *Letters Lauded Korean's Lobbying*

The previous issue of The People's Korea carried an article of The Washington Post dated Apr. 17 that revealed the US legislators' ties to the south Korean authorities.

Here is a closer look at the congressional letters to Pak Jung Hi, reprinted from The Washington Post.

Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher

At the time, he wrote a rambling, four-page single-spaced letter on congressional stationery, Feb. 24, 1973, Gallagher was, as he delicately put it, "temporarily out of the Congress." Two months earlier, Gallagher had pleaded guilty to the tax evasion charge.

In his glowing report to "president" Park about Tongsun Park's lobbying skills, Gallagher even called him "sort of an Asian Henry Kissinger without a German accent."

"I tell you this not to praise one person but so you know that you have an extremely competent team working on your behalf and making things come out right for your country," Gallagher wrote to "president" Park. "Nothing, as you know, happens without a great deal of work and support."

Sources close to former Defense Secretaries Laird and Richardson dispute Gallagher's claim in this same letter to "president" Park, that they had made promises to Tongsun Park about U.S. aid to south Korea.

Laird has been quoted in the past as saying that he had first been alerted by intelligence reports in 1970 that Park was a south Korean agent and had communicated his concern about Park's congressional lobbying activities to the State Department at that time.

Richardson said last week that no such warning had ever been passed along to him and that he had never known such intelligence reports existed. "I never knew who (Tongsun Park) was," Richardson said.

A check of Richardson's appointments diary for Feb. 24, 1973—the date Gallagher says Park was summoned by Richardson—shows it was Saturday, and Richardson did not go to his office.

Rep. William Minshall(right) participated at a party given last year by Park Tongsun.

Richardson said he thinks "it is certainly outrageous" for his name to have been used falsely in letters to a foreign head of state. "It is a shock to me," he said, "to find that this has been done."

Richardson added he had been to only one George Town Club party staged by Park, on April 16, 1973, black-tie dinner celebrating Rep. McFall's election as House Whip. Tongsun Park founded the company that operates the George Town Club.

Laird accepted an honorary membership in the George Town Club while he was Secretary of Defense and used it frequently to entertain visiting foreign dignitaries, including his counterparts from Japan and Germany. He also gave a party there for President and Mrs. Gerald Ford shortly after they moved into the White House.

After leaving the government and going to work for Reader's Digest Laird took out a private George Town Club membership and still uses the club.

Gallagher was one of Tongsun Park's first friends on Capitol Hill. In 1971, when Gallagher became chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, he had as a member of his personal staff a native of Tongsun Park named Kim Kwang, who had worked for Hanna the year before. Other staff members at the time recall being puzzled about what Kim's duties were besides travelling with Gallagher to the Far East.

About that time, the State Department was told that National Security Agency intercepts of south Korean diplomatic cable traffic mentioned Kim as an intelligence operative. When he and Tongsun Park tried to accompany then House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) on a visit to south Korea that fall, the State Department protested, and they were forced to travel separately.

Gallagher has remained closely associated with Tongsun Park since being released from prison in November, 1974. He has continued to stay in Tongsun Park's homes here and in the Dominican Republic and use Park's chauffeured limousines and his office facilities.

Tongsun Park also gave Gallagher a $250,000 unsecured loan to invest in a pork slaughtering venture in 1975.

Gallagher has declined to answer reporters' questions since his records were subpoenaed last year as part of the south Korean lobby investigation.

Rep. William E. Minshall

Minshall began his Feb. 23, 1973, letter to south Korean "president" Park by expressing his "great delight" that the south Korean leader had just been re-elected.

To assure peace in Asia, Minshall wrote "president" Park, "our allies must be helped to maintain an adequate level of military strength. As you know so well, such strong beliefs have been shared by our good friends, Secretary of Defense Laird, and Tongsun Park."

As the new Congress approached defense issues, Minshall added, "we are hoping that the kind of understanding, support and enthusiasm which the President has demonstrated in the past will continue under the new Secretary of Defense Elliott Richardson. At a matter of fact Tongsun and I will be seeing the new Secretary as soon as he returns from Korea."

Richardson said Friday that there was no such meeting.

Minshall then warned "president" Park in his 1973 letter that Congress, especially the Senate "still would not be in a receptive mood" to administration proposals to aid south Korea.

"Of course, it goes without saying," Minshall wrote, "Korea needs all the assistance she can muster from her American friends, and in this regard as it has been mentioned before, we are counting on you, Mr. President, for your continuing support for Tongsun's work here in Washington."

Minshall, who left Congress in 1975 to become a lobbyist for the Northrop Corp., a major defense contractor, could not be reached for comment despite repeated calls and visits to his home and office over the past several weeks.

The Washington Post reported in December that the Justice Department was questioning Minshall and his staff about his relationship with Tongsun Park. In an interview then, Minshall acknowledged socializing with and writing letters and arranging interviews for Tongsun Park. But he denied ever accepting any money from him.

In the fall of 1970, Minshall arranged a meeting with Defense Secretary Laird, his old friend from the House defense appropriations Subcommittee, for Chung Il-kwon, a top south Korea government official. The State Department had turned down the request earlier, but Tongsun Park then asked Minshall to intercede.

In a March 16, 1973 reply forwarded through Ambassador Kim, "president" Park told Minshall he "sincerely appreciates your effort to win the continuing support of the Department of Defense and the American administration" in honoring the U.S. commitment to south Korea.

Rep. Richard T. Hanna

In his Feb. 21, 1973, letter to the south Korean "president", Hanna said he felt there had been a shift in emphasis from military to economic matters as the most important aspect of U.S.-Korean relations.

He outlined proposals in Congress for trade restrictions such as quotas and selective tariffs on imported goods, "All of this is to indicate to you, Mr. president," Hanna wrote to "president" Park, "that we are facing a critical time when the first skirmishes of a trade war are in the offing."

He said it was hard to predict what actions would be taken. "What is clear, however, is that an early warning system must be in place," Hanna told the south Korean "president". "The dangers and impacts on the Korean economy could be on such a scale, without appropriate protection of exemptions and exceptions, as to destroy much of what your administration is achieving."

Thus, Hanna told "president" Park, "I strongly recommend that you be prepared to use all the resources of your embassy and join with that office such other supports as will assure the sympathetic and directed assistance of friends of Korea both in the Congress in the particular legislative and executive actions.

"The time to bring your friends to bear on the problems is while the measures for action are being formulated. After the committee has acted or the executive decides, it is too difficult and sometimes too late to affect changes."

Hanna added that he had discussed the matter with "our mutual friend Tongsun Park. He agrees with me that conditions dictate a more active presence for Korean interests" in these proposals.

Hanna said he was also sending a copy of the letter to "director Lee" (Hi Rak), who was then head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

"I am sure that his (KCIA chief Lee's) information will support my appraisal relative to the important moves which could be made in this session of Congress," Hanna said.

In his March 16, 1973, reply "president" Park said he agreed with Hanna's assessment about the shift in emphasis toward trade policy: "We should prepare ourselves for this change and our moves and actions should be well-timed as you rightly pointed out. And we should muster all possible supports from all possible sources in addition to the regular diplomatic channel."

In a brief telephone interview from California last week, Hanna acknowledged sending the letter to "president" Park, but declined to discuss the specifics of it over the phone. He later canceled a scheduled personal interview.

The Washington Post last year obtained copies of six checks totaling $22,500 that Tongsun Park wrote to Hanna in 1973 and 1974. A former Hanna staff member who was recently questioned by the federal grand jury here for 13½ hours about "discrepancies" involving Hanna's income-tax returns testified that such money was customarily treated as "consultant's fees".

She declined to tell a reporter what the discrepancies involved. Hanna himself recently told a Los Angeles Times reporter that he may have made some mistakes in the way certain income was declared.

Hanna has acknowledged being in business with Tongsun Park while serving in Congress. In the last House Ethics Committee report Hanna filed before leaving the House in 1975, he acknowledged receiving more than $5,000 each that year from two of Tongsun Park's firms: Pacific Development, Inc. and Suter's Tavern, which owns the Georgia Town Club.

However, Hanna never removed many of his clothes and business papers from a guest room he used regularly in Park's 30th Street NW mansion. Hanna's suits, left hanging in the closet, have been confiscated by the Internal Revenue Service, along with an estimated 300 suits owed by Tongsun Park.

The IRS also confiscated some of Hanna's papers and records along with many cardboard cartons of private files that Park left behind. All this material has been turned over, under subpoena, to the Justice Department.

In addition, one former Hanna staffer recently told the federal grand jury here that Hanna used a Cadillac automobile supplied to him by Pacific Development.

Hanna and Tongsun Park had several their business connections last year, when Park's troubles with the Justice Department investigation were just beginning. "That young man is going to meet his Waterloo," Hanna said at the time about Tongsun Park, whom he referred to as an "oriental Gatsby." Hanna added, according to a friend, "I don't intend to be around when it happens."

Rep. Otto E. Passman

Passman, the powerful head of the House subcommittee that approved foreign aid funds at the time, wrote "president" Park on April 16, 1973, saying, "Mr. president, may I take the liberty of once again bringing to your attention the very effective manner in which your countryman, Tongsun Park, has performed in the United States in behalf of Korea.

"Tongsun Park is a knowledgeable and dynamic individual and what he has been able to accomplish for Korea in recent months in the consummation of rice purchases is phenomenal."

The congressman also noted that south Korea's large purchases of rice, cotton and soybeans "greatly helped" Passman's state and district. "I hope this mutually advantageous arrangement between our countries, with the help of Tongsun Park, may continue."

In his March 16, 1973, reply to Passman, "president" Park said he shared Passman's satisfaction over the rice purchases. "It is good to know that you are receiving the fullest cooperation and assistance from Mr. Park Tongsun in this field and others," he said.

Passman, who was defeated last year in a Democratic primary, has declined to talk with reporters on the advice of his lawyer, James Hamilton.

From his position as head of the House Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, Passman exerted great influence on U.S. foreign aid funding. He paid special attention to the Food for Peace program because of its federally subsidized financing of U.S. rice sales overseas.

He is a long time friend of Grover Connell, head of the company that paid Tongsun Park $8 million from 1972 to 1975 for "assisting" its sale of rice.

And Passman has been accused of pressuring countries to change their

Park Tongsun (left) with Rep. Richard Hanna

shipping agents for Food for Peace shipments.

Rep. John J. McFall

McFall's Feb. 23, 1973, letter, like Passman's, was prompted by Tongsun Park's prowess as a middleman in rice sales. McFall first expressed his appreciation for south Korea's purchase of California's entire exportable rice crop for 1972.

He then commended "the contributions and assistance of Tongsun Park in meeting and resolving the problems arising from these private purchases and transactions" with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. His participation was invaluable," McFall wrote.

McFall said he was "hopeful" that his new position as the majority whip in the House "will allow me to give more meaningful assistance in those areas where the interests of your country and mine converge."

McFall closed by saying, "We will continue to look to Tongsun Park for cooperation in all areas of our mutual interest."

A few months before that letter was written, McFall had accepted $1,000 in cash from Tongsun Park and put it in a secret office account because, he said later, he thought it was illegal to accept it as a campaign contribution.

On April 16, a few months after writing the letter to "president" Park McFall was the guest of honor at a party at Tongsun Park's George Town Club and received gifts, including a sterling silver tea set.

During the fall of 1974, McFall received another $3,000 in $100 bills from Tongsun Park, again putting the money in his office account.

McFall refused to be interviewed by The Washington Post about his letter to "president" Park. He demanded written queries, and then did not answer them.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya

Sen. Montoya's Feb. 23, 1973 letter to "president" Park opens with thanks for "your thoughtful and generous gesture in memory of my late brother," which was "extended through my good friend Tongsun Park."

Montoya, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee at the time, said that he saw direct support in Congress for foreign aid programs. But, he added, "with others here in the Senate and with support from the executive branch, Tongsun and I fall," this aid to south Korea would be continued.

"You may be sure Mr. president," Montoya told Park Chung Hee, "that in the course of the strategy we anticipate the truth of Korea's strategic importance would be given appropriate emphasis."

"I personally asked Tongsun to reassure you that, I for one, along with many of your loyal friends in Washington will do all we can to achieve the final goal" of modernizing the Korean military.

Montoya added that Tongsun Park had briefed him about recent "political reforms" in Korea and he said he hoped to make a trip to south Korea in the near future "so that we might explore further matters of mutual interest which Tongsun has brought to our attention..."

Efforts to reach former Sen. Montoya last week at his home and office in Santa Fe, N.M., were unsuccessful. His wife said he would be away for several days and could not be reached.

Mrs. Montoya told a reporter that she had no idea what "generous gesture" "president" Park had made through Tongsun Park in memory of her late brother-in-law.

The former Montoya staff member whose initials indicate that she typed Montoya's letter to "president" Park said that she has no recollection of ever having seen the letter before. Handling a Xeroxed copy of the letter, she said "the language doesn't sound like the senator would have dictated it himself—he doesn't talk that way."

Although aides sometimes dictated Montoya's letters, she said, no one would have presumed to have corresponded with a foreign head of state in Montoya's name.

Tongsun Park, the former Montoya staff member said, was a frequent visitor to the senator's office through the years. Also, she said the senator and Tongsun Park were "social friends."

GIs Send Letter to Carter, Demand Their Return Home

Fifteen American soldiers in south Korea sent a letter dated April 9 from Seoul to President Jimmy Carter in the name of the "15 American Service People in Korea for Troop Withdrawal" and demanded an immediate pullout of all the American troops from south Korea.

In the letter they asked why President Carter continues the policy of supporting the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship in spite of his election pledge to withdraw all American troops from south Korea and to promote foreign policy based on human rights.

They asserted that the U.S. Government should pull out all the troops from south Korea, citing growing anti-American feelings among the south Koreans.

In particular they demanded that all American troops, not the ground force alone, be pulled out now instead of waiting for 5 years, as President Carter pledged during his election campaign.

They said that they had not identified themselves in consideration of suppression by the army authorities but that they had sent the letter in the name of a group.

They pointed out that there are many more soldiers in the U.S. troops in south Korea who share their opinion.

Follows the full text of their letter:

Dear President Carter,

We want to write to you as a group of Americans who are in the services here in Korea. But it is hard for us to write to you because of the attitude of our superiors. If they knew we were writing this letter, we would probably get in a lot of trouble. There is a lot of pressure here not to even talk about American troops going back to the United States. So we have made the conclusion to write to you as a group.

What we want to ask you is what do you plan to do about what you said during your election campaign about withdrawing all American troops from Korea. We also wonder why you have been so silent about Korea in all your talks about our relations with other countries being based on human rights. It looks to us here like what our government is doing is supporting a dictatorship in this country. And we are here with the Army to show the world that we will defend our allies. But this ally does not encourage democracy. So why are we supporting him with all the American troops here?

We have concluded to ask you to take all the American troops out of Korea as soon as possible.

You are the President of the greatest country in the world. So we have an important place to play in making things better. As it looks to us here, we are only causing bad feelings toward our country by the Korean nationals. You probably know about all the kinds of problems that happen with all the troops here.

When you talked about troops withdrawal before the election, the newspapers here made it look like it would be a disaster for Korea if you became President. But after you were elected the government looks to have decided to try to win you over by acting like a friend. But we think you owe it to us, and to the many Korean people who want more democracy, to begin to live up to your campaign promise.

It looks very bad to us for you to say you are for human rights but keep on giving all support to President Park. There is no reason to wait 5 years to pull out the troops. All American troops, not just Army infantry units, should be pulled out now.

We hope you will take this letter seriously. It is not appropriate for us to sign it, but we hope you will trust us and look at our opinions. We wanted to sign our names so we could get a reply from you, but instead now we hope to see your policy towards Korea change. There are many others here who feel like we do on this. If we mail this in Army mail, maybe it won't get through to you, so we will think of something else.

With hopes for your consideration,

S. Korean Pastors Stage Demonstration

More than 200 young churchmen vigorously staged on April 24 a demonstration in the Myongdong district in Seoul, carrying placards reading "Long Live Democracy."

The young churchmen demonstrated courageously against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the guarantee of democracy and human rights in defiance of brutal repression by puppet riot police.

Prior to the demonstration, they held an anti-"government" meeting in Hyangrin Church in Myongdong, Seoul, to pledge themselves to carry on their fight against fascism and for democracy.

At the anti-"government" meeting the participants adopted a declaration demanding "resignation of the Pak 'regime,'" "restoration of democracy" and "abolition of the revitalized constitution."

They then surged out to the street, carrying placards demanding guarantee of democratic rights and freedom.

Placards carried by the young churchmen read: "Lift Presidential Decree No. 9" and "Abolish the Revitalized System."

The meeting was sponsored by the Federation of youth members of the Korean Presbyterian Church in Seoul to protest against the latest "government" crackdown on dissidents opposing to Pak Jung Hi's one-man rule.

Denouncing the harsh fascist terror rule by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the declaration strongly demanded:

1. Release all political prisoners and young Christians and clergymen!
2. Guarantee the freedom of speech, the campus and religious belief and independence of judicature!
3. Abolish the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decrees," and implement the "charter for democracy and national salvation!"
4. Let the present "regime" resign en bloc!

That day the puppet clique mobilized police scoundrels and committed brutalities against the participants, arresting the chairman of the Seoul Youth Federation of Presbyterian Churches and several other youth churchmen.

This massive action, taken indefiance of the tight watch by the Pak clique, demonstrated the resourcefulness and courage of the south Korean youth and students who are firmly united to realize their desire for democracy.

Cross-carrying clergymen and laymen clashed with riot policemen in Nov. 1974 at a presbyterian church in Seoul. Police fired tear gas into the church building to foil the demonstration.

Reunification Forum (14)

Removal of Nuke, Arms Reduction Prerequisite

(Continued from the previous issue)

Yun Bo Son, former south Korean "president" and a defendant in the case of the "March 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation," had this to say:

"We as a nation must stop the nuclear arms race and prevent nuclear retaliation."

It is said that only two nuclear bombs are enough to destroy one nation living in the Korean Peninsula, and 700-1,000 such devices are now deployed by the U.S. Army along the southern side of the Military Demarcation Line. On top of that, the Pak Jung Hi junta is enthusiastic about developing nuclear weapons on its own and foreign dispatches report that it can produce them within the coming five years.

The existence and development of nuclear bombs and the continuation of the arms race are factors aggravating tension and creating a constant crisis of war in Korea.

Free Expression Vital

In order to realize our fatherland's reunification, it is urgently required of us to create a condition under which the north and the south can freely talk, as well as an atmosphere in which each side can understand the other side.

The Pak "regime" is now calling for an "unconditional resumption of talks" and is trying to conclude a "non-aggression pact."

A talk should be held for some purpose. Empty discussions are the waste of time and efforts and are not a talk in the true meaning of the word. Moreover, a talk is harmful if it is abused for ulterior purposes.

A dialogue between the north and the south is meaningless unless it is for the good of national reunification, the greatest desire of our nation. Both the north and the south should have a most frank talk—they must ease tension between them and resolve mutual distrust.

The causes of distrust and tension between the north and the south are the military confrontation with the Demarcation Line established by the foreign forces as the boundary, the arms race and the deployment of nuclear weapons by the foreign forces. To remove these one by one is the very condition for resumption of a north-south dialogue. A talk to bring about these concrete conditions is useful and must be resumed right away.

The Pak "regime," however, is resolutely opposed to such a talk to discuss concrete measures: it is absolutely opposed to disarmament leading to eased tension, while talking about the "consolidation of peace."

Deception to "Non-Aggression Pact"

A "non-aggression pact" between the north and the south advocated by the Pak "regime" is nothing but a deception. As historical facts show, a "non-aggression pact" contains no military elements in it. So, it is ridiculous for the Pak "regime," deprived of the prerogative of supreme command by the foreign army, to propose a military agreement.

The content of a "non-aggression pact" they are advocating is that the north and the south shall not invade with arms or interfere in the internal affairs of each other and that the armistice agreement shall continue effective. This clearly runs counter to the spirit of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement. While the spirit of the July 4 joint statement is for reunification, this "non-aggression pact" is aimed at perpetuating division. It is the purpose of the proposed pact to make the north legally acknowlege the present situation of division as an established fact.

According to data recently published by the U.S. Government, the U.S. Army discussed the use of nuclear weapons on six occasions during the Korean War. After the Vietnam War, Washington repeated nuclear blackmail.

Arms reduction which leads to a raised people's living standard due to a lightened defense burden, removal of the most dreadful nuclear weapons and pullout of the foreign armed forces from south Korea, which stand against the 50 million Korean nation—these are required to bring a true peace to the Korean Peninsula and eventually to attain Korea's reunification.

Both the north and the south should start talks at once to realize the above-mentioned tasks.

(To be continued)

AMERICAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH KOREA*

Service	System	Number of nuclear-capable systems	Load & Reload (e per system)	Total Nuclear Weapons	Explosive Power per weapon (maximum) kilotonnage)
US Air Force	Fighter-Bombers (F-4 Phantom)	48	4	192	10kt**
US Army	Artillery				
	8" (M-110)	28	2	56	1kt
	155mm (M-109)	76	2	152	1kt
	Surface to Air Missiles - Nike-Hercules	144	1	144	5kt
	Surface to Surface Missiles Honest John	4	20	80	100kt
	Sergeant	2	6	12	100kt
	Atomic Mines	25-50	1	25-50	5kt
TOTALS		327-352		661-686 Nuclear Weapons	

* Estimates based on the following methodology: Nuclear capable systems in Korea were identified and then, using estimates based on European load and reload experience, a total for each system was computed.

** The Hiroshima bomb was 15kt.

(From a treatise "Korea and U.S. Policy in Asia" presented by Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque, January, 1976)

Glimpse of South Korea

* The south Korean puppet clique recently set up 30 more "mobile police-boxes" in Pusan, according to a report.

This brought the total number of "mobile police-boxes" in Pusan to over 60. The city had already 34 police-boxes of this kind.

The setting up of many "mobile police-boxes" in addition to numerous "police stations" and "police boxes" shows how hard the puppet clique are trying to bind the people hand and foot.

* A heat treatment tank blew up at a foundry in Puchon, Kyonggi Province, on April 17, killing or seriously wounding over 50 workers and damaging more than 200 dwelling houses around the foundry, according to a report from Seoul.

Earlier, on the night of April 10, a molten iron bucket was broken at a work site of a factory in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, to kill or heavily injure ten workers.

Incessant labour accidents in south Korea are a product of the criminal acts of the puppet clique and the employers under their patronage who, engrossed only in making money, drive hard workers at dangerous work place devoid of any labour safety devices.

A south Korean radio reported that "the labour accidents in Puchon and Seoul which claimed many human lives are attributable to the lack of safety control system of establishments in danger of causing accidents." It said that last year more than 96,000 labour accidents took place at enterprises with more than 16 workers each, killing or crippling nearly 97,000 workers.

* The south Korean bellicose puppets kicked up again a row of war exercise called civilian defence exercise" throughout south Korea on April 20, according to a report from Seoul.

The puppet clique sounded an "alarm for the exercise" all at once at around one in the afternoon and forced the people of work sites, villages, public buildings and houses to "promptly take shelter." They even flew a "sham enemy plane" in the air above the Han-gang Bridge in Seoul to stir up a fuss of "fee-drill" under "condition of air-raid."

By such farce, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique try to justify their criminal war manoeuvres for northward aggression and incite splitist idea in minds of the south Korean people to divert elsewhere their attention and get rid of the crisis.

N.Y. Times: U.S. and Korea

Follows an article of the April 22 issue of the New York Times, entitled "the U.S. and Korea." The writer is Chae U Gyun, Editor-in-Chief of Choson Shimbo published in Tokyo.

☆

TOKYO—Two developments have attracted our attention. One is a recent press conference given by President Carter in which he reaffirmed his plan to withdraw troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. Another is the confirmation of his Government's willingness to approach the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean policy that the Carter Administration is now shaping is a source of great interest for the Korean people. If President Carter earnestly tries to pursue what he defined as a new Korean policy, he must remain aware that the old policy will not work any longer with respect to United States-Korea relations. It is therefore duly expected that President Carter will inject morality, human rights and peace commitments into the United States' Korea policy.

While the last Presidential election was being closely fought, Mr. Carter repeatedly said to the voters, "You can believe what I say." Taken at his word, Mr. Carter is determined not to be bound by old ways and is going to seek for ways to initiate a dialogue with Pyongyang. It is time for Washington to determine whether the presence of United States troops in South Korea accords with the underlying principle of democracy in American foreign-policy conduct.

The Korean people are firmly committed to peace and are eager to have their divided homeland reunified through dialogue.

It is Kim Dae Jung's pledge to achieve peaceful reunification that explains much of his popularity in the 1971 Presidential election. The Korean Central Intelligence Agency reacted by kidnapping and convicting him on charges of advocating a peaceful reunion of North and South Korea and criticizing the dictatorial regime. He is currently serving a prison term in Seoul.

Given its military presence and its political, economic and military association with the tyrannical regime, can the United States plead not guilty to what South Korea today is?

In South Korea there have been bred anti-people dictatorships, corruption and decadence, with the gap everwidening between the rich and the poor. An undeniable hard fact of life is the steady spread of anti-American sentiment to a point where Park Chung Hee is considering the remote possibility of de-Americanization.

Pyongyang is willing and ready to have a sort of communication with Washington. As far back as 1974, Pyongyang proposed such dialogue with Washington in a Congressional letter addressed to the United States legislature. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea hopes to replace the current Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and formally settle all the pending issues related to the Korean War.

The Korean Armistice Agreement, in its preamble, describes its objective as "establishing an armistice which will insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed forces in Korea until a final peace settlement is achieved." The signatories are duty-bound to seek for ways to achieve "a final peace settlement," as the current cease-fire is far from a durable peace.

Since the Syngman Rhee regime of South Korea raised a public objection to it and refused to sign it, South Korea cannot claim to be one of the signatories of the Armistice Agreement.

The United Nations commander in chief, one of the parties to the armistice, is of course the commander of the United States forces in Korea. Over the last two dozen years, the Korean Armistice Agreement has been maintained by the Korean People's Army and the United States troops and no one else. Last year's Panmunjeon incident evidenced it.

In the wake of that incident, Seoul declared, "A complete agreement has been reached with Washington that there will be no solution to the question unless Pyongyang apologizes." As it turned out, however, the United States quickly accepted the offer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and worked out a mutually acceptable solution of the question, without consultation with the South Korean authorities.

In seeking for a dialogue, Pyongyang is not proposing to negotiate the issue of Korean reunification with the United States. It intends to reach a complete negotiated settlement of all the issues arising from the Armistice Agreement. After a durable peace has been brought back to Korea under a Pyongyang-Washington peace agreement, the people of Korea will be able to come to an international North-South accommodation independent of foreign interference on the basis of the July 1972 North-South joint statement. North-South dialogue for reunification will be resumed when and if the present dictatorial regime in South Korea is replaced by a government committed to human rights and democracy.

For Democracy and Peace in S. Korea

Petition to Congress: U.S. Pullout Urged

Recently, prominent scholars and figures of the U.S. including Noam Chomsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and George Wald, nobel prize winner, sent a petition to Congress demanding the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops including nuclear weapons from south Korea, and the immediate end to all U.S. aid to the Pak Jung Hi regime.

Follows a full text of the petition:

In 1976, and likewise for the past 30 years, "national security" has served as the rationale for the U.S. to commit its financial and military resources in order to sustain the repressive government of the Republic of Korea (South Korea).

Although ROK president Park Chung Hee has suppressed all demands for democracy, violated fundamental human rights and refused to resume reunification negotiations with North Korea, the U.S. Congress increased military assistance alone by $200 million to almost $500 million. This aid has been used to imprison more than 55,000 South Koreans who oppose the policies of the South Korean government. Included among the prisoners are:

—Yun Po Sun, 79 year old former ROK president
—Kim Dae Jung, former candidate for president
—Lee Tae Young, South Korea's first woman lawyer
—Kim Chi Ha, South Korea's most renowned poet
—Lee Oo Chung, President of Church Women United
—Ham Suk Hon, Quaker leader

Indeed, U.S. aid and President Park's repression go hand in hand to maintain Park's regime in the absence of popular support from the South Korean people.

As further evidence of a continued determination to preserve its interests in Korea, the U.S. has kept over 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea even though nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the end of the Korean War. Armed with hundreds of nuclear weapons and poised at the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, these U.S. troops constitute a potential tripwire for nuclear world war even as they serve to demonstrate U.S. support for the Park dictatorship.

Furthermore, the U.S., against the desires of the South Korean people for economic justice and independent national development, has encouraged Park to create an economy heavily dependent upon foreign capital and based on the exploitation of South Korea's underpaid workers. The results have been a $5.78 billion foreign debt, millions of peasants driven into the cities, often to become part of the mass of unemployed, and wages kept as low as 22 cent an hour for a 66-hour week. Only the foreign corporations and a few wealthy South Koreans profit from the U.S.-backed "economic miracle" of the ROK.

Lacking popular support and surrounded by economic crisis, Park has had to stifle widespread opposition from workers, peasants, students, religious groups and others with a huge repressive apparatus maintained by U.S. aid. In fact, the KCIA has even extended its activities into the U.S. where it has tried to stifle anti-Park sentiment in the Korean immigrant communities and has secretly spent millions of dollars to bribe Congressmen so as to assure the continued vital flow of aid from the U.S. government.

We therefore call for an end to the U.S. government's effort to prop up the Park Chung Hee dictatorship. We demand that the U.S. government stop sending our tax dollars to the ROK where they contribute to the repression of the South Korean people. We call for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea to prevent U.S. involvement in another Vietnam-type war of intervention in Asia. We urge the U.S. government to permit the Korean people to resolve their own problems, especially the reunification of their homeland, peacefully, independently and democratically.

Partial List of Endorsers

Jan Austin, Internews
Rev. Paul Abels, Washington Square Church, N.Y.
Dr. Robert McAffee Brown, Union Theological Seminary, N.Y.
Frank Baldwin, author of Without Parallel, Tokyo
Ann Bennett, author and church leader, CA
Herbert Bix, editor, Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars
Andy Baltzo, Mt. Diablo Peace Center, CA
Floy Barrett, Albuquerque, N.M.
Donald L. Baker, Seattle, WA
John P. Brown, Ecumenical Peace Institute, CA
Dan Berrigan
Noam Chomsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Frances Crowe, American Friends Service Committee, Area Representative, MA
Communist Party of Northern California
Jonah Chang, National Federation of Asian American United Methodists, CA
Charlottesville Resistance, VA
California Student Christian Movement
Emile De Antonio, filmmaker, N.Y.
Martha J. Dart, Friends in the Orient Committee, Pacific Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends
Forum on Religious Values and Government Policy, WA
Ruth Gage-Colby, United Nations Consultant
Charles Garry, attorney
Banning Garrett, Internews
Dr. Clinton Jencks, Professor, San Diego State University
Muriel Jencks, San Diego, CA
Leslie Kim, Los Angeles, CA
Fay Honey Knopp, Prison Research Education Action Projects, CT
Hee-Jin Kim, University of Oregon
Jung-Sun Kim, Eugene, OR
Sun-Chui Kim, Eugene, OR
Donard Long, Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, Washington University, St. Louis, MO
Shirley Thurston Lee, Peace and Freedom Party, CA
Don Luce, Clergy and Laity Concerned Channing Liem, Professor and former ROK Ambassador to the UN., N.Y.
Dix McAlister, Socialist Workers Party, UT
Mr. Clare Millikan, Berkeley Society of Friends
President and Mrs. B. Davie Napier, Pacific School of Religion
Carol Ness, Ecumenical Peace Institute, CA
Allan Nakanato, Rice Paper Collective, Madison, WI.
Candace Nosaka, Human Relations Department, San Mateo Union High School District
Paul and Marian Ono, Sacramento, CA
Margaret Pearson, Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition, WA
Portland Clergy and Laity Concerned
R. Richard Roe, Minister, United Church of Christ, Palo Alto, CA
Jevelino Ramos, National Council of Churches, N.Y.
Jeff Segal, Chairman, International Commission of the National Lawyer's Guild
Rev. Roy Sano, Professor, Pacific School of Religion
Mark Selden, Chairman, International Development Program, Washington Univ., St. Louis, MO
Dr. Harold Hakwon Sunoo, President, Association of Korean Christian Scholars in North America
Dizen Victoria, Los Angeles Committee for a Free South Korea
Rev. Lloyd Wake, Glide Memorial Methodist Church
J. Scott Weaver, People's Law School
Professor George Wald, Harvard University

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